

FURTHER NOTES ON AUSTRALIAN COLEOPTERA,  
WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW GENERA SPECIES.

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VII.

The twelve species described in the following pages are nearly all of exceptional interest, five of them requiring new generic names, two of them representing a "tribe" (in Lacordaire's sense of the word) of Curculionidæ not previously recorded as Australian, and another (*Dyschirius*) pertaining to a very widely distributed genus not previously recorded as South Australian.

CARABIDÆ.

TRIGONOTHOPS.

The difference between *T. plagiata*, Germ., and *lineata*, Dej., seems to consist mainly in the width and length of the black vittæ on the elytra; both being from South Australia (Adelaide district and Kangaroo Island), I suspect they are identical; *lineata*, Dej., is the older name.

*T. flavofasciata*, Chaud., seems to vary almost infinitely in markings; I do not possess an example coloured quite like the type, but have the var. *nigro-signata*, Chaud., with less dark colour than the type and other vars. with black markings much in excess of the type; the species seems to have a wide range (the extreme localities of my examples are Victoria and the Lake Eyre basin), but does not appear to be very common. *T. longiplaga*, Chaud., must be extremely like *T. pallidicollis*, Macl., but the description of the latter is hardly detailed enough to justify a decided opinion that species from such widely separated localities are identical.

DYSCHIRIUS.

*D. Torrensensis*, sp. nov. Rufo-ferrugineus, elytris pedibusque pallide testaceis (basi obscure triangulariter rufescenti, apice obscure picescenti), mandibulis apice corpore subtus (prosterno excepto) et prothoracis pedunculo piceis; clypeo antice emarginato: capite lævi antice inæquali; prothorace rotundato; elytris oblongo-ovatis convexis postice angustatis sat fortiter striatis, striis fortiter punctulatis, postice et striis et puncturis obsoletioribus, interstitiis subconvexis 3°, 5°, 7° que

punctis setiferis seriatim instructis); tibiis anticis extus dentibus 2 acutis parvis instructis et processu elongato apicali productis. Long., 2 l.; lat.,  $\frac{7}{10}$  l.

The surface sculpture of the head is complicated and very difficult to describe; the most conspicuous prominence is a ridge which runs down the middle, commencing quite indefinitely a little in front of the level of the hind margin of the eyes and narrowing forward (while becoming better defined) till it ends in quite a sharp point about the level of the front of the eyes; a longitudinal furrow traverses the middle of this ridge. The uppermost tooth on the external margin of the front tibiæ is very small indeed, being scarcely more than half as large as the lower one, which itself is but small.

As I do not possess a type of any of the previously described Australian *Dyschirii* I must compare this species with a common European species of the genus (*D. thoracicus*, Rossi). Apart from the totally different colouring, it is a stouter-looking insect than *D. thoracicus*, with longer mandibles, antennæ scarcely so stout, longitudinal channel of prothorax all but untraceable, elytra less narrowed (and more abruptly declivous) at the base, with very much stronger sculpture, the lower of the two external teeth on the front tibiæ somewhat smaller.

*D. Torrensensis* seems to resemble *D. zonatus*, Putz. (from N. Queensland), and to be extremely unlike *D. Mastersi*, Macl., and *D. Stephensi*, Macl. Apart from differences of marking (which may be variable), the present insect appears to differ from *D. zonatus*, *inter alia*, in the front margin of the clypeus being (not truncate, but) emarginate, in the elytra being (not depressed behind the scutellum, but) very evenly convex, and without a humeral tooth, and in the front tibiæ externally having (not two strong teeth, but) two rather exceptionally feeble teeth.

S. A.; banks of the Torrens near Woodville.

## LAMELLICORNES.

### PHYLLOTOCUS.

*P. dispar*, sp. nov. ♂ (?) Niger, subolivaceus; hirtus; antennis, palpis, pedibus (tarsis exceptis), segmentis ventralibus, pygidioque, flavis; elytrorum disco livido-brunneo; capite confertim fortiter rugulose, prothorace (hoc quam longiori paullo latiori) sat crasse minus crebre, elytris (his leviter striatis) subtilius subseriatim, pygidio (hoc ad apicem late leviter impresso) antice fortiter sparsius postice crebre obscure, corpore subtus sat fortiter (coxis posticis minus elongatis lævigatis exceptis) punctulatis. Long.,  $3\frac{2}{5}$  l.; lat.,  $1\frac{4}{5}$  l.

An extremely distinct species — perhaps nearest to *P. erythropterus*, Blanch., but with totally different coloration and puncturation. The pubescence is almost as in that species, but evidently shorter on the elytra; the hairs on the sides, undersurface and base of prothorax are white, the rest darker. The prothorax is longer and narrower than in *erythropterus*. The livid brown colour of the elytra covers most of the surface, the dark margin of each elytron being narrow and obscure except on the lateral margins and apex. The anterior tibiæ have two strong sharp teeth (one of them being the apical projection) externally.

This insect does not seem quite at home in *Phyllotocus*; the hind coxæ are exceptionally short, being scarcely longer on the external margin than the metasternum; the elytra do not quite reach the apex of the propygidium; the style of marking and colouring is nearest that of the glabrous species (Sir W. Macleay's "first section" of the genus), while the pubescence is exaggeratedly of the type of the second section; there is, moreover, nothing of the silky opacity so general in the hairy species of the genus. The general resemblance in colour and shape and puncturation to *Macrothops rostrata*, Macl., is extremely close, but the clypeus, palpi and antennæ are at least *very like* those of a *Phyllotocus* of the second section, though having only a single specimen I have not been able to dissect the head, and cannot be sure of actual identity. The examination of a series of both sexes might probably justify the creation of a new generic name. I have considered the possibility of this being the undescribed sex of *Macrothops*, but if so the less dentate anterior tibiæ and short elytra would point to its being the male, whereas the much less complicated clypeus and short palpi would seem inconsistent with that supposition. In any case the yellow hind body and legs would seem to distinguish specifically from *M. rostrata*.

Western Australia; presented to me by C. French, Esq., Victorian Colonial Entomologist.

#### LEPIDIOTA.

In writing on this genus in the Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales (Vol. III. Ser. 2 pp. 848-855) I stated that unless I had seen examples only of one sex the sexual distinctions were very slight; I am now fairly sure that I have before me both sexes of two species belonging to it (*L. Darwini*, Blackb. and an undescribed one), and an examination of these specimens confirms me in the opinion I previously expressed. Unfortunately specimens of *Lepidiota* appear to be rare (though the species are relatively numerous), and I have not been able to devote a (supposed) male and female to dissection so as to arrive

at certainty on the question of their sex. In both the species alluded to above the male is a somewhat narrower and more parallel insect than the female, with the flabellum of the antennæ a little longer and the pygidium decidedly shorter, more transverse, and more closely scaly and punctured; in both, moreover, the feeble costæ on the elytra are evidently better defined in the male than in the female, the elytra of the latter sex being more confusedly punctured and less nitid than in the former.

*L. caudata*, sp. nov. ♂ Sat parallela; piceo-ferruginea, subiridescens; sat nitida; supra sparsissime subtus confertissime albido-squamulata; pectore fulvo-hirsuto; clypeo perbrevis, in medio reflexo-emarginato; prothorace fortiter convexo sat transverso antice angustato, lateribus pone medium angulato-ampliatis postice vix sinuatis, angulis posticis acutis; pygidii margine postico in medio acute minute dentato; tibiis anticis tridentatis. ♀ Minus parallela; haud iridescens; minus nitida; elytris paullo crebrius punctulatis. Long., 12 l.; lat., ♂  $6\frac{1}{4}$ , ♀  $6\frac{3}{4}$  l.

The sharp little tooth into which the hinder outline of the pygidium is abruptly drawn out in the middle at once distinguishes this species from all the previously described Australian *Lepidiote* (unless *Froggatti*, Macl., which I have not seen, but which is a very much larger insect). The third joint of the antennæ (as in most of the Australian *Lepidiote*) is longer than the second and than the fourth\*; in the male the flabellum is as long as the preceding 5 joints together, in the female a little shorter. In the male the pygidium is about a  $\frac{1}{3}$  wider at its base than it is long down the middle, and is punctured closely and strongly; in the female the length is scarcely different from the width, and the puncturation is feebler and more sparing. The suture is convex, and there are two somewhat less defined costæ on each elytron—all these convexities being stronger in the male than in the female. The prothorax is about  $\frac{2}{3}$  again as wide as it is long down the middle, its base being half again as wide as its front, which is bisinuate and strongly margined. The whole upper surface (except the elytral costæ) is rather strongly and evenly and fairly closely punctured; the white scales being extremely small and not filling up the punctures are very inconspicuous, and at the first glance the upper surface appears glabrous (I do not think that the male example before me is at all abraded). The hairs on the breast are not of a snowywhite colour (as they are in *Darwini*, Blackb.), but are pale fulvous.

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\*This is at variance with the characters of *Lepidiota*, as quoted by M. Lacordaire in the "Genera des Coleopt."

Queensland ; sent to me by Mr. Hurst, of Brisbane, and also by Mr. Duboulay.

*L. grata*, sp. nov. ♂ (?) Minus parallela ; piceo-castanea ; subnuda ; supra sat dense subtus confertissime albo-squamulata, elytris lineis subconvexis subnudis sat læte ornatis ; pectore haud hirsuto ; clypeo perbrevis in medio fortiter reflexo emarginato ; prothorace sat convexo minus transverso antice angustato, lateribus crenulatis pone medium rotundato-ampliatis postice subsinuatis angulis posticis minus acutis ; pygidii margine postico sinuato-truncato, tibiis anticis tridentatis ; antennarum articulo 3° 4° æquali. Long., 9 l. ; lat., 5 l.

The flabellum of the antennæ is scarcely so long as the preceding 5 joints together. The pygidium across the base is slightly more than half again as wide as it is long down the middle ; it is very closely and rather finely punctured and scaly. The suture of the elytra and 4 other sub-parallel lines on the elytra are scarcely convex, but are almost devoid of white scales. The prothorax is about half again as wide as its length down the middle, its base being slightly more than half again as wide as its front, which is simply emarginate and devoid of a raised margin, as also is the middle part of the base ; its sides are much more closely and strongly crenulate than in *L. squamulata*, Waterh., *albohirta*, Waterh., and *caudata*, Blackb. The puncturation of the upper surface is fairly close and strong, and the scales are rather coarse, so as to give a general whitish tone except on the denuded lines of the elytra.

Resembles *L. Rothei*, Blackb., *rufa*, Blackb., and *degener*, Blackb., in its non-hirsute breast. It is nearest to *L. Rothei*, from which the equality of the 3rd and 4th joints of the antennæ will *inter alia* distinguish it ; the scales on the upper surface of *L. rufa* and *L. degener* are quite fine and hair-like.

Queensland ; sent to me by Mr. Oswald B. Lower, of Parkside.

#### NEOLEPIDIOTA, gen. nov.

A *Lepidiota* differt corpore haud squamulato, tarsis longissimis.

The insect for which I propose this name has been in my collection for a good many years past, during which I have been hoping to obtain more specimens, but as no other has yet come to light it will perhaps be as well to give it a name and publish as much information as possible concerning it. It is evidently very near *Lepidiota*, but the two characters mentioned above are inconsistent with its being placed in that genus. The front tarsi are quite half again, the intermediate nearly half again, and the hind just about, as long as their tibiæ. The upper surface is glabrous, except on the lateral margins, which are fringed with stiff hairs,

and at the base of the prothorax where some ciliæ project hindward; the legs and sterna are moderately hirsute. Having only a single specimen I have not been able to dissect, but as far as I can see the mouth organs are similar to those of *Lepidiota*. The 3rd joint of the antennæ is evidently shorter than the 4th; the clypeus is almost evenly rounded (scarcely sinuate) in front; the prothorax is not bisinuate at the base; and the ventral sutures are so much obliterated that the basal four ventral segments (except quite at the sides) have quite the appearance of being only one large segment; the hind tibiæ have two fairly well-defined oblique carinæ. I cannot form a decided opinion as to the sex of the specimen before me. The flabellum of the antennæ is not quite so long as the preceding five joints together, but the shape of the pygidium resembles that of the male of *Lepidiota*. In respect of all the characters not mentioned above I can find no difference from *Lepidiota*. The shape of the elytra (considerably dilated hindward) and their freedom from scales cause a general appearance suggestive of *Colpochila*, from which genus the strongly dentate claws, obliterated ventral sutures, and many other characters depart widely.

*N. obscura*, sp. nov. Ovata, sat convexa; minus nitida; rufopicea; prothorace (hoc transverso antice angustato, lateribus sat fortiter crenulatis) sat crebre, elytris (his obscure 3 vel 4 costatis) confuse minus crebre, pygidio sat sparsim, sat leviter punctulatis; metasterno crebre subtiliter punctulato; abdomine (segmento brevi apicali excepto) fere lævigato. Long., 10l.; lat., 6l. (vix).

The free margin of the clypeus is strongly reflexed. The prothorax is nearly twice as wide as long, the base being two-thirds again as wide as the front, and the sides being abruptly (and roundly) dilated just behind the middle as in *Lepidiota*; the hind angles are obtuse but quite well defined; both base and front are distinctly margined. The anterior tibiæ are tridentate externally, all the teeth being well defined, but not very sharp. The pygidium is not quite half again as wide as long, and is subvertical.

Australia; I am not quite sure of the exact locality, but I believe it to be in S. Australia.

PSEUDOCAVONUS, gen. nov. (*Oryctomorphides*).

Mentum fere ut *Nephrodopi*, laminam longitudinalem porrectam efficiens; palpi labiales breves articulo ultimo cylindrico; palpi maxillares elongati sat cylindrici sat graciles, articulo 3° quam 2<sup>us</sup> breviori, 4° duobus præcedentibus conjunctis minus breviori; antennæ maris 10-articulatæ, articulo 1° brevi apice valde dilatato, articulis 2-7 brevibus, 3-7 sub-

æqualibus fortiter transversis, flabello sat angusto articulis ceteris conjunctis quadruplo longiori; caput haud cornutum sed inter antennis transversim fortiter carinatum; clypeus sat declivis, antice rotundatus, marginibus fortiter reflexis; prothorax maris margine anteriori medio cornutus, basi valde lobatus, disco excavato; tibiæ anticæ acute 3-dentatæ, posteriores sat fortiter dilatatæ extus bicarinatæ; tarsi graciles tibiis sat longiores.

The antennæ resemble those of *Aneurystypus calvus*, Blackb., but their flabellum is longer in comparison with the rest of the organ than in any other *Dynastid* known to me. The maxillary palpi are longer than the basal 7 joints of the antennæ together. The general facies is nearest to *Cavonus* of genera known to me. Structurally this genus comes nearest, I think, to *Pseudoryctes*, which it resembles very closely in the form of the mentum and of the legs; its clypeus, however, is much less abruptly declivous. From *Teinogenys* (which I do not think I have seen) it appears to differ *inter alia* in its non-tuberculate head, strongly dilated posterior tibiæ and profoundly excavated prothorax. The very strong lobe into which its prothorax is produced behind will, I think, distinguish it from all the previously described genera of *Oryctomorphides*.

*P. antennalis*, spec. nov. ♂ Sat brevis; sat latus; sat nitidus; supra glaber (pilis longis adpressis, a prothoracis basi orientibus, exceptis), corpore subtus pygidio pedibusque longe dense hirsutis; ferrugineus, pilis pallidioribus, capite prothoracis latera et pedum marginibus carinisque infuscatis; clypeo parce fortiter, prothorace variatim (disco sparsim strigatim, lateribus antice crebre fortiter postice sparsim minus fortiter), scutello leviter obscure, pygidio (in medio levigato) ad latera crebre leviter, punctulatis; prothoracis cornu lamelliformi in medio angustato-acuto, disco a basi ad apicem late excavato, partis excavatæ lateribus pone medium utrinque obscure tuberculatis; elytris fortiter punctulato-striatis, interstitiis vix convexis hic illic puncturis nonnullis sat magnis instructis. Long., 7—7 $\frac{2}{5}$  l.; lat., 4—4 $\frac{1}{5}$  l.

The coloration of the prothorax (in both the examples before me) is very peculiar, the interior surface of the excavation being of a pale ferruginous tint, while the rest of the surface is blackish-brown, but variegated with some ill-defined ferruginous spaces; the legs are rusty red in colour, but they are outlined with black, and the carinæ of the posterior 4 tibiæ are also black; each joint of the tarsi also has its apex more or less infuscate. The prothoracic excavation is somewhat definitely margined laterally, the margin being somewhat angulated at the point where the quasi-

tubercle is situated. The basal lobe of the prothorax is almost parallel-sided, and occupies about the middle third part of the whole width of the base, and its length is such that the portion behind a straight line joining the hind angles would be about as long as the scutellum. The prothorax is strongly margined all round except along the hinder edge of the excavation, its front angles being well defined but not very sharp, its hind angles much rounded off. The prothoracic horn seems to be formed by the front margin of the excavated part being reflexed upward into a lamina which narrows bisinuously to a somewhat obtuse point in the middle where it is at its highest (this structure is best seen by viewing the insect from a point directly in front of the head). Each elytron bears about 11 punctulate striæ, of which the first is near and parallel to the suture, while the rest are parallel (or nearly so) *inter se*, but run somewhat obliquely from the base hindward towards the suture; the first interstice (which is very wide in front and narrows hindward) bears numerous large punctures; the third a few, and the seventh a good many; the puncturation becomes confused and closer near the apex along the lateral portion.

Roebuck Bay, N.W. Australia; sent to me by Mr. French (Victorian Colonial Entomologist).

#### ELATERIDÆ.

##### PSEUDOLACON, gen. nov.

A *Lacon* differt figura angusta sat cylindrica, tarsis aliter conformatis, horum articulo 1° apicem versus sat fortiter, ceteris invicem minus fortiter, dilatatis.

The narrow cylindrical appearance of this insect would prevent its being associated at a first glance with *Lacon*, but on careful examination it seems to be really very near that genus, to which it would be referred by the tabulation of *Agrypnides* in M. Can-deze's "Mon. des Elaterides." I think, however, that the shape, in conjunction with the peculiar structure of the tarsi, renders a new name necessary. The tarsi are moderately elongate (as in *Lacon*), but instead of being compressed and of equal width, or nearly so, they are somewhat strongly dilated at the base, and become gradually and strongly narrower to the apex, the last two joints being very slender. Each of the first four joints is in the form of a reversed cone; the tarsus is at its widest at the apex of the 1st joint, the 2nd joint being a little shorter than the 1st and about half as wide, the 3rd scarcely shorter than the 2nd, but narrower, the 4th a little shorter than the 3rd and much narrower, the 5th scarcely shorter than the preceding three together. The undersurface of the tarsi is pubescent, the first two joints of the



hind pair being densely clothed with long stout hairs or bristles. The prosternal projection behind the coxæ is more declivous than in *Lacon*. On the flanks of the prosternum there are feeble indications of a furrow for the reception of the tarsi; on the metasternum no trace whatever of a furrow. The antennæ do not differ notably from those of *Lacon*; they are short (reaching back to about the middle of the prothorax), and scarcely so stout as is usual in *Lacon*. The prosternal sutures are as in *Lacon*. The chin-piece (*mentonnière*) is very robust and almost erect.

*P. rufus*, sp. nov. Subcylindricus; totus rufus; setulis squamiformibus pallidis brevibus sat sparsim vestitus; prothorace quam in medio longiori vix latiori, antice parum angustato, fortiter sat crebre punctulato, prope angulum posticum sat deplanato, lateribus minus arcuatis crenulatis ante basin sinuatis, angulis posticis subrectis lateraliter nec postice paullo productis, basi leviter concava; elytris sat fortiter punctulato-striatis, interstitiis sat angustis subconvexis transversim obscure rugatis vix manifeste punctulatis. Long., 4 l.; lat.,  $1\frac{1}{3}$  l.

The pallid scales with which the surface is thinly covered, both above and below, are placed for the most part in the punctures. Roebuck Bay, W. Australia; sent to me by Mr. French.

#### HOMŒOLACON, gen. nov.

A *Lacon* differt antennis elongatis pectinatis, articulo ultimo in processu apicali subito angustato; tarsis gracilibus elongatis (posticis quam segmenti ventrales 2-4 conjuncti haud brevioribus).

The insect for which I propose this new generic name does not appear to differ notably from *Lacon* in any other respects than those mentioned above; its prothorax, however, is different from that of any *Lacon* known to me, having the sides very strongly rounded in the anterior two-thirds of their length (so that the prothorax a little in front of the base is scarcely wider than across the front margin), and then diverging again to the posterior angles. Of the antennæ joints 4-10 scarcely differ *inter se* in shape or size; each of them is about as long as the 2nd and 3rd joints together, and is strongly transverse, of triangular shape. Thus the entire antenna (which reaches back quite to the base of the prothorax) appears pectinated. The apical joint is suddenly narrowed on its inner side a little beyond its middle, so that its apical part (which is almost cylindrical) looks like a 12th joint, the portion behind the contraction being produced moreover on its inner side much less strongly than the preceding joints, so that it is longer than wide, even excluding the pseudo-12th joint.

*H. gracilis*, sp. nov. Sat elongatus; minus convexus; piceo-niger; setulis squamiformibus pallidis brevibus sat crebre vestitus; prothorace quam in medio longiori haud latiori, hoc (cum capite et corpore subtus) fortiter sat crebre punctulato, supra inaequali, angulis anticis sat productis acutis, angulis posticis acutis lateraliter (vix retrorsum) productis, lateribus crenulatis, basi quam margo anterior sat latiori; elytris puncturis subquadratis sat magnis in striis vix impressis seriatim positis, interstitiis angustissimis punctulatis (alternis elevatioribus). Long.,  $4\frac{1}{5}$  l.; lat.,  $1\frac{1}{5}$  l.

N. Territory of S. Australia.

#### TENEBRIONIDÆ.

##### PSEUDOCÆDIUS, gen. nov.

*Cædio* differt prothorace postice haud bisinuato, scutello nullo.

Although the insect for which I propose this name is extremely near to *Cædius*, it would be misleading to attribute it to that genus on account of the characters specified above. The absence of a scutellum forbids its association with *Cædiomorpha* or *Isopteron*, while from *Sobas* (which has no scutellum) it differs by its emarginate clypeus, posterior tibiæ strongly spinose and apical joint of maxillary palpi decidedly (though not strongly) securiform.

*P. squamosus*, sp. nov. Latus; minus convexus; piceus, squamis brevibus pallidis suberectis (his in prothorace confuse, in elytris seriatim, positis) vestitus; indumento terreo tectus (hoc raso, superficie subtilius sat crebre punctulata granulis sat crebris inter puncturas intermixtis); prothorace quam longiori plus duplo latiori, postice quam antice duplo latiori, mox intra margines distincte minus anguste deplanato, lateribus sat rotundatis, angulis anticis obtusis posticis subrotundatis vix distinctis, basi haud bisinuata; elytris obscure striatis, interstitiis subconvexis; tibiis anticis externe dentatis, posterioribus 4 fortiter spinosis. Long.,  $2\frac{1}{5}$  l.; lat.,  $1\frac{2}{5}$  l.

The anterior tibiæ on the internal margin are strongly bent at the base, thence nearly straight to the apex, where is a short stout spine; on the external margin they widen from the base very rapidly into a strong obtuse tooth a little above the middle, immediately below which the tibia is scarcely wider than at the base; thence the tibia widens externally in an arcuate manner to the apex, so that the apex itself is externally in the form of a very strong obtuse tooth. The front tarsi (which are very much shorter than the other four) lie back in repose in a furrow on the face of the tibia. Although the base of the prothorax is not bisinuate, there is a slight unevenness in its outline (which

otherwise is evenly convex hindward all across) on either side close to the hind angles, which gives to those angles a slight appearance of being directed hindward.

Roebuck Bay, N.W. Australia; sent to me by Mr. French (Victorian Colonial Entomologist).

ACANTHOLOPHUS.

*A. Franklinensis*, sp. nov. Oblongus; niger; albosquamosus, squamis niveis condensatis lineam longitudinalem a rostro ad elytrorum apicem recurrentem efficientibus; rostro utrinque supra antennarum basin spina longa valida, supra oculum spina trifida perlonga instructo; oculis angustis; antennarum funiculi articulo 2° 1° sat longiori; prothorace spinis acutis 4-seriatim instructis; elytris apice late divaricatis minute mucronatis 7-seriatim tuberculatis vel spinosis [serie 1<sup>a</sup> suturali tuberculis parvis obtusis, 2<sup>a</sup> tuberculis obtusis paullo majoribus (2 vel 3 posticis conicis acutis), 3<sup>a</sup> tuberculis obtusis etiam majoribus (2 posticis permagnis conicis acutis), 4<sup>a</sup> 1<sup>re</sup> simili sed fere obsoleta, 5<sup>a</sup> 1<sup>re</sup> simili, 6<sup>a</sup> tuberculis sat magnis (anticis obtusis, posticis acutis subspiniiformibus), 7<sup>a</sup> postice abbreviata tuberculis subspiniiformibus, instructis]; pedibus albo-squamosis nigro-setosis.

An extremely distinct species remarkable for the well marked snowy scales with which it is clothed. These cover the rostrum from the base of the antennæ hindward, then continue as a line along the middle of the head, then fill the interval between the dorsal series on the prothorax (in the middle of which nevertheless is a narrow scaleless black line), and then as a narrow line occupy the scutellum and the suture quite to the apex of the elytra; they are also more interruptedly (but still very conspicuously) dispersed over the sides of the prothorax and elytra, form a vitta between the sixth and seventh series of tubercles on the latter, and are thinly sprinkled over the undersurface and the legs. The parts not covered with snowy white scales appear to the naked eye quite black, but are seen under a lens to be thinly sprinkled with brown scales. The head and prothorax bear (no tubercles, but) only large sharp spines; that over the eye is like the antler of a deer, consisting of two long spines (the front one curved forward and upward, the hinder curved upward and hindward, and sending off a short branch anteriorly at about half its length) springing from a common stalk, of which the hinder is the longer, and is scarcely shorter than the distance from its base to the apex of the rostrum; on the prothorax the dorsal series each contains five long sharp spines gradually decreasing hindward, of which the front one is the longest, and is bifid, while each lateral series consists of a spine near the base about as long as the longest of

the dorsal series, and another (still longer) in front of the middle, before and behind which a small spine may be observed. Long., 8 l.; lat., 3 l.

In the collection of Mr. J. Anderson, of Port Lincoln; a single example was taken by Mr. T. Kenneth S. Browne near Franklin Harbour.

RHAMPHUS.

*R. australis*, sp. nov. Niger, antennis (clava plus minus infuscata excepta) testaceis, tarsis piceo-testaceis; crebre rugulose minus crasse punctulatus; elytris fortiter striatis, striis obscure punctulatis, interstitiis subconvexis. Long., 1 l. (vix.)— $1\frac{1}{4}$  l.; lat.,  $\frac{2}{5}$ — $\frac{4}{5}$  l.

This species is extremely like the European *R. flavicornis*, Schonh.; it is, however, a larger and broader species with the prothorax more strongly transverse and at its widest across the base (where its width is about twice its length down the middle); the puncturation is much closer and more rugulose throughout, and the sculpture of the elytra is very different, the striation being strong and the interstices more or less convex and rugulose while the striæ are quite obscurely punctured so that the sculpture which strikes the eye is that of the interstices, not of the striæ. The third joint of the tarsi is more broadly dilated.

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*R. distinguendus*, sp. nov. Niger, antennis (clava excepta) plus minus pallescentibus; prothorace sat crasse minus crebre punctulato; elytris sat fortiter punctulato-striatis, interstitiis vix convexus vix perspicue punctulatis. Long.,  $\frac{4}{5}$  l.—1 l.; lat.  $\frac{2}{5}$  l.

This species resembles *R. flavicornis* even more strongly than does the preceding but differs in the interior coxæ being less widely separated; indeed this difference in the structure of the anterior coxæ and a somewhat greater dilatation of the second joint of the antennæ are the only distinctions that I can specify.

Petersburg, S.A.